certificates may be exempted from the payment of court fee irrespective of the amount claimed.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 27.

Amendment of Section 40 of the Municipal Regulation.

Messrs. U. Shiva Rao and S. Manjiah, Chikmagalur Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—In the case of every sale of immovable property, including vacant sites of petty value situated within the Municipal limits, the previous sanction of Government is required. Persons desiring to build houses for their immediate use are not allowed to raise the building without the sanction of Government. It is prayed that the Council may be allowed to effect sales of immovable property when the estimated value does not exceed Rs. 200; or the Deputy Commissioner, as President of the Municipalities, may be delegated with the authority now vested in the Government under clause (2) of Section 40 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, as much delay occurs in getting the sanction of Government.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 28.

Amendment of Section 164 of the Municipal Regulation.

Messrs. U. Shiva Rao and Manjiah, Chikmagalur Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—To facilitate the collection of the mohatarfa tax, especially on vacant sites, municipalities may be authorised to proceed against the land, either directly or through the revenue authorities, instead of enforcing their claim in a Civil Court, as provided for in Section 164 of the Municipal Regulation, No. VII of 1906, which course is invariably tedious and costly. The Regulation may, accordingly, be suitably amended.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 29.

Minimum width of cart-tyres.

Mr. H. Pilkington, North Mysore Planters' Association.

Summary of discussion.—Legislation may be introduced for fixing the minimum width of cart-tyres of carts carrying loads of 50 maunds and over, as is the case in Malabar and other districts of the Madras Presidency.

Reply of Government.—Noted. The practice in the Madras Presidency will be ascertained.

SUBJECT No. 30.

Enforcing villagers' contribution for puja by legislation.

Mr. Honnalingegowda, Gubbi taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In villages, where the worship in temples is not properly conducted, owing to the inam lands attached to such temples not yielding sufficient income, it is prayed that the villagers concerned may be compelled to contribute for the proper up-keep of the temple.

Reply of Government.—Impracticable.

JUDICIAL.

(Nos. 31 to 82.)

SUBJECT No. 31.

A Judicial Conference.

(a) Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiya, Mysore City Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—(a) Arrangements may be made to hold a Judicial Conference to determine the cost of litigation and to suggest remedies for minimising it.

(b) Mr. S. Sitaramaiya, Shimoga Municipality.

(b) A Judicial Conference may be held annually at Mysore and Bangalore alternately for the discussion of judicial subjects as in the Bombay Presidency. This will obviate the necessity for several references to the Chief Court and the discussion of matters of minor importance before the Representative Assembly.

(c) Messrs. N. V. Narasimha Iyengar, Law Association, Bangalore and A. Subba Rao, Hole-Narsipur Municipality.

(c) A Judicial Conference may be held every year by turns at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga.

Reply of Government.—The suggestion is noted. Judicial subjects will be referred to the three Law Associations for their opinion. The result of the work of the Rule Committee appointed under the Civil Procedure Code will be awaited.

SUBJECT No. 32.

Chief Court working days.

Mr. V Raghavachar, Mysore taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The Chief Court Judges now hear appeals only on certain days in a week and hence there is considerable delay in their disposal. It is prayed that the number of sittings may be increased.

Reply of Government.—This must be left to the discretion of the Chief Court.

SUBJECT No. 33.

Additional Munsiffs' Courts.

Mr. V. Raghavachar, Mysore taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In some of the Munsiffs' Courts a large number of contested cases are pending disposal for years. To prevent this one or two temporary additional courts may be established for the disposal of such cases.

Reply of Government.—Where this is found necessary the Chief Court will themselves take action.

SUBJECT No. 34.

Establishment of the Village Munsiff's Court.

(1) Messrs. Subbarayappa and Chikguruvareddi, Bangalore taluk; N. Venkatramiah, Hole-Narsipur taluk.

(1) and (2) Messrs. Agali Venkataramiah, Sira taluk, Hutchviregowda, Gubbi taluk; and Surappa, Tumkur taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Petty disputes are of everyday occurrence in villages and, in order to settle their disputes, the villagers have to resort to distant civil courts. The villagers are put to much loss and trouble on account of this inconvenience. It was therefore proposed during the previous years that intelligent patels may be empowered to dispose of such petty disputes, or, if this was not possible, the "Village Panchayet Courts" as in force in British India may be established. As no action has yet been taken it is prayed that early orders may be passed in the matter.

(2) The Scheme of Village Munsiffs' Courts may be introduced at least in one or two places as an experimental measure.

Reply of Government.—A bill is under the consideration of the Legislative Council.

SUBJECT No. 35.

(a) Amildars should be invested with magisterial powers.

(a) Messrs. Scovell, Subbarayappa, Chikguruvareddi, Bangalore taluk; Venkatachar, Hole-Narsipur taluk; B. Alasingrachar and Payanna, Hassan Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—(a) (1) Amildars in some taluks are not allowed to exercise magisterial powers. In consequence of this, the sanitation of villages, repairs to tanks and boundary marks and condition of avenue trees and topes are all affected, and such matters are not